

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME XIV. NO. 11

EMPRESS, ALTA. THURSDAY, Aug. 12, 1926

Price: \$2.00 Per Year

United Church

N. W. Whitmore, B.A., Minister

Sunday School, 11 a.m.
"Every effort put forth for good helps the one who made the effort."
Public Worship, 7.30 p.m.
"The common problem yours; mine every one, is—not to fancy what were fair in life. Provided it could be,—but finding first. What may be, then find how to make it fair. Up to our means."
—Browning
Sermon by the Minister.

Beautylund

Public worship, at 3 p.m.
Sermon topic, "Power to be serving." There will be special music.

316,960,000 bus. is Canada's estimated wheat yield in statement recently given from Ottawa, 411,575,700 bus. was the 1925 crop

Radio, Radio!

Now is the Time to Install Your Set

Get all the News at noonday that you will get in the paper the following morning or possibly the following week. We have

King, Freshman,
Northern Electric
and Victor Radios
and we know how to install them so that they give service. Make us prove it.

STOREY, as usual

The Store With The Stock

Special Speaker for Union Church Services, August 22

This is to call attention to a special speaker who will be a visitor in Empress for Sunday, August 22, at the United Church—Rev. W. H. Moss, now of Burdett, recently from Ontario, and formerly of Castle Coombe Mission. We are assured of an interesting and vital message

Castle Coombe Mission

United Church of Canada

Services Sunday, Aug. 15th, 2 p.m., Mayfield Community Hall, 3 p.m., Sunday School.
Classes for all. Bright and interesting service. Come and bring the children.
Don't forget the anniversary services, August 22. Rev. Moss, a former student serving in the field will have charge of services.
C. L. Lewis

Prof. Ottewill at Union Church

Those who attended the Union Church service on Sunday evening, listened to an instructive talk from Prof. Ottewill, of Alberta University, of which we used to continue to progress. The speaker took as the basis of his talk, a text from the book of Proverbs. He spoke of the people of Canada, their racial origin; their apathetic political attitude; and need for better understanding and use of the franchise; the responsibility of the United Church is the future progress of Canada. Prof. Ottewill's talk embraced questions of new avenues of thought to his hearers. The service was made enjoyable by vocal solo by Mrs. McMillan and singing of the choir.

A little hail is said to have fallen in the district north of Praelate.

Successful in Entrance Examinations

All pupils in Miss L. Ethridge's classroom, in Grade VIII, are reported as having been successful in their Entrance Examinations:
J. Torry
M. Hay
A. Hay
P. Tarr
W. Sanderecock
P. Pawlak
C. Burnett
J. Burnett
E. Burnett

United Church Social

Evening Postponed Until Wednesday, August 18

A social evening will be held on Wednesday, August 18, at 8 p.m. in the Sunday school room of the United Church. Everyone interested in church activities will be welcome and tea will be served at the close of the evening.

Alteration in the date for the holding of this event was rendered necessary by a Liberal meeting being arranged for on the previous date.

Alberta Government

Immigration Plans

Hon. Herbert Greenfield, ex-premier of Alberta, has been appointed by the provincial government to take charge of a survey of the province for the purpose of determining areas suitable for land settlement, especially along community lines. He will begin this work at once, and on its completion he will go to England to work in conjunction with the various immigration organizations operating there. This announcement was made by Premier Brownlee before leaving the city for his holidays, and is the outcome of a decision by the government to put on an active immigration program. Mr. Brownlee said that the government will take advantage of the better conditions now prevailing to see what can be done in co-ordinating the several immigration activities in Alberta, and the first move in that direction will be to make a thorough land survey of the province, with suitability for immigrant settlement primarily in view.

Dr. Gershaw Choice of Liberal Convention

At the nominating convention held at Medicine Hat, Friday August 6, in the Oddfellows Block, Dr. Gershaw, was the unanimous choice of the delegates. In accepting the nomination, the candidate stipulated that if elected, he must have a free hand to deal with whatever question came up.
There are now three candidates in the field to contest the federal riding of Medicine Hat: G. M. Blackstock, Conservative; C. Axelson, Progressive; Dr. F. W. Gershaw, Liberal.

In the Acadia riding the contestants are: J. L. Achesson, Conservative; Dr. G. H. Wade, Gardiner, progressive. The Liberals will not contest the riding.

For the Kinderley riding the contestants are: J. A. Carmichael, Progressive; J. A. Dowd, Liberal.

Notice To Readers

We are taking advantage of the present period to close our office, for the next week (possibly two) while we make a holiday trip, by auto west. The majority of our readers are now busy harvesting and non-publication now would be more suitable than at some other time. We ask for your good-will in this matter.

Government Takes Over Northern Railways

Full ownership in the Edmonton-Dunvegan and Central Canada railways now rests with the Alberta government, other interests for their future operation or, as an alternative will operate them as a public enterprise.

The ownership rights have been secured in consideration of \$1,275,000 which has been paid over to the Royal Bank in final settlement of its claim of \$2,400,000 and secured interest. Complete control of both railway lines thus passes to the province.

We are agents for all magazine literature. Bring us your orders and Renewals—"Empress Express."

—POLITICAL ADVERTISING—

C.P.R. Crop Report

Alberta—conditions in central and northern Alberta could hardly be more favorable. Moisture is ample and has been supplemented by further rainfall during week. Conditions in south-west are improved as result of some precipitation during week end, but can stand considerably more rainfall, particularly so in territory from main south to international boundary and west of Lethbridge to the mountains. This section until past week end had no rain to amount to anything this year, while spring wheat is good on summerfallow it is poor on plowing, and there is plenty of seed in the ground which has not yet begun to sprout. Undoubtedly the situation has been relieved by recent rainfall, but to what extent it is not possible to say at present, it is certain, however, that some depreciation has occurred in value of province. South of main line conditions are fairly good but would benefit by further precipitation. Stock is in good shape and pasture growth has been better than for some years past. Laundering is over and sheepmen are preparing for shearing. Damage from cutworms, wireworms and grasshoppers is reported in certain localities, but loss has not been serious.

Russia Purchases Canadian Horses

From 500 to 600 horses are being purchased for shipment to Russia. These are animals weighing from 1000 to 1100 lbs., rather light for the Alberta breed, but just what the Russian needs. This is in the nature of a test order and if the horses give satisfaction it is expected that repeat orders on a larger scale will be received.

A large 5-ton motor truck passed through town Monday morning from Turner Valley to the Rimbstone Oil field, which is 90 miles north of Lethbridge. The truck had a trailer which helped to carry the load of 6-inch pipe which was being transported to the northern oil field. There are three new outfits about to drill there. Advance No. 2 Derrick is going up; Rimbstone Oils are preparing to ship

Anglican Church

Services on Sunday, August 15th, (11th Sunday after Trinity).

St. Mary's Church:
10 a.m., Holy Communion (with hymns and address).
11 a.m., Sunday School.
J. Rowles' Farm: 3.30 p.m., Estuary School, 7 p.m.
L. J. Tatham, Priest-in-charge.

C.N.R. Earnings

Show Increase

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways for the period ended July 31, 1926, were \$7,408,830, as compared with 7,059,027 for the corresponding period of 1925, an increase of 5.0621.

in the Imperial Oil Company are building a camp there. Mail, Drumheller.

Empress Theatre

W. C. Boyd, Manager

TUESDAY, AUG 12th

'Madam Behave'

She may be no lady but she's highly entertaining. Farce—Fun—Foolishness. Come and see her dance the Charleston



Admission: 25c and 50c.

Hardware and Supplies

Halter Shanks and Sweat Pads

Tubs, Wash boilers, Granite, Aluminum and Tinware

Alabaster

Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.

Nails; etc.

Tinsmithing and Repairs

M. G. BOYD

DON'T LOSE A NICKEL THIS YEAR

You're going to be busy during the next few months and we hope that your crop turns out to be a bumper

BUT
Don't let the thought of a good crop or the idea that you're going to be "too busy" permit you to neglect your milk cows. Let your cows pay your expenses so the money from your milk can be used for your own requirements, the popular brand your cream is helping to make famous. By so doing you will be able to "kill two birds with one stone."
—avoid the extra work of churning and keep the cream tickets rolling in.
A "Caulder's" tag spells SATISFACTION. Ship to nearest branch.

Caulder's CREAMERIES LTD.
EMPRESS, BRANCH
(Formerly known as Saskatchewan Creamery and Ice Cream Co., Limited)

HEALTHFUL and COOL

During these days of extreme temperatures to keep Fit, Comfortable and Healthful is a difficult question for many. We carry

Abbey's Fruit Salts; Eno's Fruit Salts, Wampole's Grape Salts and various tonic drinks.

Destroy the House Fly with proven insecticides bought at

EMPRESS DRUG CO.

Famous Arrowwood Wheat District, Farm Lands, For Sale

We have for sale going farms consisting of quarters, halves, sections, also 1/4 sections, all improved and with good buildings. We have also several blocks of about 2000 acres, each consisting of several farms and sets of buildings. Prices range from \$27.00 to \$55.00 per acre, and some on better basis as per the initial payments.
Will send literature on application. This district enjoys the Blackfoot Reserve and is famous for its splendid crops and consistent rainfall. Shipped 870,000 bush of grain, Fall 1925.

ARROWOOD REALTY COMPANY
Drawer 36, Arrowood, Alberta.

WHAT THE ELECTION INVOLVES

THE forthcoming election in Canada is fraught with most important consequences for the British Empire. If the Conservatives win, they will be purged of all nationalist elements and will almost be driven to engage in co-operation with the imperialist elements in the other partner States. If, on the other hand, the Liberals win, they will be more alive than ever to any schemes of imperial consolidation and will take steps to stabilize and regularize in the eyes of the world Canada's autonomous rights.

In the Liberal Party will be found all the nationalist elements in the country and the honest nationalist is always at heart a protectionist because he wants to see his country economically as well as politically self-sufficient. If the Liberals are driven by the course of events to an anti-imperialist and anti-British attitude, they will be disposed to use economic policies which will bring them into closer commercial relations with the United States, and they will not drop their advocacy of reciprocity, although it will be kept in the background during the present contest.

They will want to pose as the North American party, which objects to the domination of British imperialism and its agents and they will mold their fiscal and other policies in consonance with this idea. Therefore it is a fairly safe prediction that as a result of the election into which Canada, the most influential and populous of the British Dominions is now plunged there will come either a momentous consolidation of the British Empire, or the process of disintegration, which has been visible since the war will be rapidly accelerated.

—J. A. STEVENSON, in the "New York Sunday Times."

Now Is The Time For Canada To Put Forth Every Effort To Secure Immigrants

When Canada launched a vigorous "open door" immigration policy at the beginning of the present century, we made our first, and only, great mistake in settling the west. We succeeded chiefly because we attacked our problem intelligently and at the "food tide." European countries, crowded with population, were groaning under dire economic pressure, and our "free farm" propaganda carried a special appeal to the landless masses there.

It took the world the better part of half a million years to reach a population of 750 millions up to the year 1900. Food had normally been scarce and this near-starvation condition had acted as a powerful brake on natural increase according to well-known economic laws. Then came the golden age of the west, followed by rapid and cheap transportation on sea and land, which in turn led to the opening up of vast continents of virgin lands, constituting large food reservoirs, in temperate zones overseas.

This, coupled with the increased mechanization of agriculture, relieved the pressure and automatically led to the most spectacular increase in world population that history records in our brief century, during the latter part of which the world wallowed in cheap food, population doubled, reaching 1,500 million in 1925. The European population at the very peak, Canada garnered her human harvest comparatively easily. But the day of easy colonization accomplishments is now over.

A new era has dawned. There are no more virgin worlds to conquer in temperate zones, and the world's food is definitely past, and presently the earth will only be made to yield more abundantly through the expensive and laborious process of intensive cultivation. Prof. East, of Harvard, after painstaking investigation, tells us that if the same fantastic birth rate should by any chance continue, the world would be on the verge of actual starvation by 1960.

But economic laws are not new and we need entertain no apprehension. Vital statistics demonstrate clearly that the general birth rate is falling rapidly everywhere. Great Britain now has the lowest birth rate of any nation, even lower than that of France. Economists now predict a stationary or possibly receding world population. Beyond all shadow of doubt, in fifteen or twenty years, Canada will have overruns in vain for surplus man power to develop her resources. And the birth rate of our own native stock is falling continually. We cannot wait statistics to convince us of that fact.

So Canada is essentially working against the tide in her present belated colonization effort. With the passing of each year the problem will be irretrievably intensified. Now is the time, yet the world may remain partly overpopulated with adults, but our chances to secure more people are declining steadily day by day. It requires prophetic foresight to conclude that Canada's opportunity is "now or never."

And yet there is not the smallest indication that our statesmen can be shaken out of the present sluggardly attitude on this subject and that this fundamental and urgent national problem will be solved within reasonable time limit. The stagnant, routine methods of the past are out of fashion, slighted policies—C. W. Peterson in Manitoba Free Press.

A Death In Europe

German monarchy is dead. The forces expressed when Hindenburg was elected were now back. When nearly 15,000,000 German voters approved the seizure of royal property, the divine right of kings is a bygone doctrine. When those who opposed such seizure did not dare vote, but beat it by abstention, there is little danger that the call for new kings, emperors or rulers Germany will be strong enough to be heeded—New York World.

Students Get Toronto Fellowship

Graduates of five Canadian universities have been awarded seven special fellowships for graduate work in courses offered by the University of Toronto for the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. It is announced by the university that the fellowships were awarded to E. H. Eber, University of British Columbia; C. A. King, University of Saskatchewan; Miss A. A. Berkeley, of British Columbia.

Cleanliness is next to godliness, but let a Chinese laundry try to locate next a church.

W. N. L. 1822

Insurance Against Single Crop Failure

Aaron Sapir Says Hope Lies In Building Up Crops of Constant Production

In "eggs and bacon" the Saskatchewan's prosperity for the future, Aaron Sapir, "father of cooperation," told the Canadian Club in Regina, Mr. Sapir compared the United States and Canada, much to the advantage of Canada, in respect to successful farming.

He told of the tragedy caused in the United States by the dependence of certain sections on single crops of annual production and urged Saskatchewan business men to tell the farmer that the only adequate insurance against the failure of a single crop was by the building up of crops of constant production. In eggs and bacon, he said, were the greatest opportunities for Saskatchewan in this direction, while the production and export of butter and other dairy products to the great London market could be increased by at least ten times, he declared.

Mr. Sapir said he was doing no boasting about the United States.

"I am going to eat a humble pie," he continued, "because the United States have done something so well and so importantly well, as this wheat you have built up here. It is undoubtedly the greatest single accomplishment in the history of cooperative marketing, and I stand and view in awe. Since my return to the United States three years ago I have received letters from every country in the world where wheat is grown, all asking me to go to the Canadian pool, and the manner in which it operates."

"It is a beacon of hope for the wheat grower of the world over."

Last Year's Grain Disappearing

Heavy Shipments Being Made To Prepare For New Crop

Last year's grain is fast disappearing from western elevators and storehouses. The Canadian Pacific reports that for the period from July 7 to 14 inclusive, this year, 431,146 bushels were marketed from the Manitoba district as against 491,683 for last year. Saskatchewan, 280,290 bushels against 274,745 last year. Alberta district, 191,585, against 188,817 last year. A total of 902,521 bushels against 947,228 last year, or an average of 152,621 per day, against 167,478 bushels.

Cars loaded in the Manitoba district this year are 251, compared with 117 last; Saskatchewan, 234 to 281 last year. Alberta, 164 cars against 237 for same period last year, with a total loading of 412 cars against 1,042 cars in 1925. The average per day is 136 against 174 last year. All of which shows when the crop is marketed, the Canadian Pacific will be in readiness to handle it with speed.

Lured To North Country

Scientists Seeking the Nesting Retreat Of The Blue Goose

Along the shores of Hudson's Bay, Dr. George M. Sutton, of Harrisburg, Pa., head of the educational bureau of the state game commission, in company with W. Clyde Todd, curator of birds of Carnegie Museum, and John B. Semple, of Sewickley, are trying to find the nesting place of the blue goose. The expedition will be gone for three months, for which Dr. Sutton was granted a leave of absence without pay.

The trip is financed by Mr. Semple and, while other information may be obtained and various rare specimens secured, the men were lured into the north country by the tale of the blue goose. It is a migratory bird spending the winters in the south and going north for the summer. So far, Seth E. Gordon, of the state game commission, said scientists have been unable to find its nesting place.

Princess Becomes Householder

The latest house-warming in which the King and Queen participated was the occasion of Princess Victoria taking up her abode at "Coppy," Iwer, Buckinghamshire, when the Princess became her own householder for the first time. The house which the Princess, who is the King's sister, has taken is quite small and has nothing at all to suggest a royal ownership.

Kenneth—"Poor old chap! I saw you crying over that little lack of hair. You have my deepest sympathy. But was that his?"
Arthur—"Thank's, old man. It was mine—before I became bald."

Cost Of Rearing Chickens

Interesting Experiment Yields Valuable Information For The Poultry Farmer

An especially interesting experiment to ascertain the rate and cost of growth in rearing chicks is chronicled in the annual report of Mr. J. A. MacLeod, superintendent of the Dominion experimental station at St. Anne de la Pessiere, Quebec. Three hundred and forty chicks were used and at the end of the experiment, which lasted 26 weeks, that is from April 5 to September 26, all the chicks were still alive. The feed consumed consisted of a home-mixed grain ration, dry mash, rolled oats, eggs, skim milk, charcoal, grit, oyster shells and greens (sprouted oats) kept constantly before the birds. Unfertilized eggs taken from the incubator were boiled and served during a week at the rate of one egg per pound of mash, which was composed of equal parts of cornmeal, shorts, dried oatmeal and meat meal. The mixed grains fed in the litter consisted of equal parts by weight of wheat, cracked corn and oats. When hatched the chicks weighed an average of 2.5 pounds each, at the end of two months 15 pounds, at the end of the 26th week 2.8 pounds each. The total cost of feed, as statistically detailed in the report, was \$108.58 and the cost per pound grain 11.4 cents. The total weight when hatched was 42.5 lbs. and at the end of the experiment 1,320 lbs.

Various organizations, notably the Canadian Poultry Association, are at work in the country preaching the gospel of "Save the Forests." They are doing valuable work in arousing public appreciation of the value of the forest lands. Much work remains to be done, especially in the development of effective fire prevention and fire-fighting. The cost of such work is not an important factor, provided something can be done to stop the devastation from fire. The country can afford to spend thousands of dollars on effective fire prevention and fire control, but it cannot afford to lose millions in fire losses—Free Press.

Combines and the Consumer

Ultimate Consumer Should Receive the Benefit of Large Scale Operations

The best way for combines to dislodge prejudice is to give the consumer the benefit of promised economies from large scale operations. They have been granted much leeway, though often there is distrust of their financial set-up and doubt whether what savings are effected by them and their way to the consumer's pocket. In other words, they are allowed to get into their hands power which may be readily abused and should watch their step—Ball-Sun.

Here's the Explanation

"What the bride is married in" remarks the Bruce Herald and Times, "is about seven times as important as what she's married to." "The bride is married to a rail car. More fun is made over the bride's gown than the bridegroom on the wedding day, perhaps, but we don't know the groom has been pretty well discussed before that day arrives, and this is the first appearance of the gown—Clinton News-Record.



Famous Comic Artist Goes Fishing

Clare Bilgus, continent-known creator of "Mr. and Mrs.," recently remembered that fishing time was here and with six New York colleagues came north to the Windsor Station, Montreal, for a little recreation to the Laurentians where the red and grey trout report brought them and incidentally furnish report to the followers of Frank Walton. He wandered as far north as the St. Bonaventure Hotel, where he stayed for a couple of weeks with results that were very satisfying. Here you see him practicing his New York fisherman's art. His fishing pole is a certain rod with cotton and a bobbin for a float is attached and he is entirely concentrated on the job. We don't know what he is trying to catch, but if patience means anything he should succeed in catching it.

The Toll Of Forest Fires

Annual Loss to Canada Runs Into Millions of Dollars

Forest fires are again taking a heavy toll of Canada's forest wealth in Western Alberta, British Columbia and in New Brunswick. Every year the country faces this peril and this loss. The Mackenzie, the Athabasca and the Peace rivers are estimated to run into millions of dollars annually. A fire can destroy in a few minutes trees that take half a century to grow to maturity. When they are gone they cannot be replaced for another half century and their destruction is loss not only to the individual who may own the timber limit, but to the whole nation, for part of the national wealth and the national heritage has been removed.

Various organizations, notably the Canadian Forestry Association, are at work in the country preaching the gospel of "Save the Forests." They are doing valuable work in arousing public appreciation of the value of the forest lands. Much work remains to be done, especially in the development of effective fire prevention and fire-fighting. The cost of such work is not an important factor, provided something can be done to stop the devastation from fire. The country can afford to spend thousands of dollars on effective fire prevention and fire control, but it cannot afford to lose millions in fire losses—Free Press.

Well Waters From Farm Homestead

Farmers Can Pay Too Much Attention To Purity of Water Supply

In his report for the year ending March 31, 1925, the Dominion chemist, Dr. Frank T. Shutt, one who merits attention to the mistake which is frequently made of sacrificing safety for convenience in choosing the site of a well. Ideally the well, Dr. Shutt says, should be at least 15 feet from the nearest building, whether it be house, barn or stable, and the same distance from manure pile, cess-pool or other possible source of dangerous pollution.

Examination of water supplies sent to the division of chemistry at Ottawa during the year has been showing 21.5 per cent. pure and wholesome, 30.7 per cent. suspicious and probably dangerous, 48.8 per cent. seriously polluted and 18.2 per cent. saline (not potable). Although these percentages do not differ materially from those obtained in other years, the report states that there is gratifying evidence that farmers are paying greater attention year by year to the purity of their well water.

Creamery Butter Competition

Awards Are Made For Exhibits At Recent Calgary Fair

With the standardization of creamery butter, the product as exhibited at the western fairs has become a popular subject to the cattle raisers who place the awards. So close were some of the awards at Calgary this year, that it was just by a minute fraction that some of the prizes were awarded. The exhibit was larger than ever before, and Dairy Commissioner Chris. Marker was particularly well pleased.

All provinces from Ontario west were in competition. The grand champion went to the Belmont Creamery, Belmont, Man., with 29.6 points; second to Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Winnipeg, with 29.4 points; third to Shook Lake Creamery, with a score of 29.2 points. They won the gold, silver and bronze medals. The provincial championships were awarded as follows:

Manitoba, The Belmont Creamery; Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery, Regina; Alberta, Central Creameries, Calgary.

A. L. Gibson, dairy commissioner for Manitoba, was judge.

St. Boniface Creamery, Winnipeg, won two firsts and one second.

P. Burns & Co. Westlock, Alta., had two firsts and one second.

Maple Leaf Creamery, Lander, Man., had two firsts.

Red Deer Dairy Products, Red Deer, Alta., had one first.

Caulder's Creameries, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, had a second prize each.

Ignorance Is Profound

Some Americans Hold Quirer Ideas Regarding Conditions In Canada

The "Collingwood Bulletin," shows that it is sometimes necessary to go from home to learn news that is not true.

A young Canadian was in a barber shop in Nebraska. When the barber found his customer was a Canadian he got confidentially sympathetic. Among other things he was anxious to know exactly how much each Canadian had to pay annually as tribute to England. He seemed to have the idea that this tribute was collected by silver rods of arms. His barber could not understand how the Canadian people endure this "servitude to the feudalism of the English kings." The Nebraska barber's query is not strange. Any Canadian who has been through the country knows the appalling ignorance of the average citizen of the States concerning Canada.

The church committee favored the purchase of a chandelier. A new member opposed it. He said: "Well, it is a chandelier, but it is not a chandelier that we can play it after we get it."

Some girls are like brown sugar—sweet, not married.

Scientist Casts Doubt On The Report Of Ancient Inscriptions Found In Pacific Coast Region

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Some girls are like brown sugar—sweet, not married.

The report that rune inscriptions relating the story of a terrific battle, between a band of Norsemen and Indians in the year 1000 A.D., had been found almost within the city limits of Spokane, on the Pacific coast, seems quite incredible to Professor C. H. Curry, curator of the archeological section of the Royal Ontario Museum.

"That a party of Norsemen in the eleventh century before Columbus discovered America, crossed the continent of North America, especially taking women with them, seems altogether improbable to me," said Prof. Curry.

"Of course nothing is impossible," said Prof. Curry, "but it is one of those things that one would want overwhelming proof to accept."

"I remember that Stefansson told me of the finding of a stone with Norse inscriptions on it some time ago which would go to prove that a band of Vikings entered the Hudson's Bay before the time of Columbus and made their way down through the west to the country which now forms some of the United States in the middle west," said Professor Curry.

"At first people were inclined to scoff at the whole incident. The story of the Vikings, if it is true, is owned by some farmer, I believe, told of so many days' journey from the sea. People naturally thought at once that the Norsemen had never been among the bands which are supposed to have landed along the Labrador and New England coasts, and had made their way down through the west to the country which now forms some of the United States to the west. The time of the inscriptions, of course didn't work out for a journey from the Hudson's Bay. It was connected with the story that the 'so many days' from the sea' mentioned on the stone inscription would do for a journey from the Hudson's Bay. Although it is so long ago that I don't recollect all the details, I believe that it is very likely genuine, and that Norsemen really did enter the Hudson's Bay."

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The Whaling Industry

Interesting Information Regarding the Strange Mammal of the Sea

The physical traits of the whale, this "strange" fish, which is no more a fish than a bull is a bird, but a placental mammal with "blowholes" for nostrils, very hairy skin, and small eyes as relatively tiny as an elephant's—the Leviathan which gives birth to an 8-ton, 20-ft. baby and an occasional twin, are known to the whaling industry as the natural resource intelligence service of the department of the interior at Ottawa.

The naturalists who have classified whales differ somewhat in their definition of the smaller and less common species, and owing to the vast extent of ocean and the popping up of all kinds of whales in all seas, differ still more as to their abiding places. There is, however, a general agreement among the knowing as to nine or ten large species, of which all but one are baleen or whalebone whales, that one differing markedly from the others by having in the lower jaw about 41 very large conical teeth which fit into the sockets of the upper jaw.

This is the well known Chachalot or sperm whale. A young 20-foot sperm whale's body has been found to contain no less than 300 marked teeth, the toll is slight if, as they say, they tear from the rocks the dislodged teeth, but in the toothless upper jaw, the toll is slight if, as they say, they tear from the rocks the dislodged teeth, but in the toothless upper jaw, the toll is slight if, as they say, they tear from the rocks the dislodged teeth.

The Orcas, or "killer" whales, wearing the pirate colors of black or black and white, are a redeeming feature. It is described by Horace as having "the appetite of a hog, the cruelty of a wolf, the courage of a bulldog and the most terrible jaws of a lion." Thought only 16 to 18 ft. long, his greatest teeth enable him to kill the largest baleen whale; he has been known to devour a whole calf in succession and 14 seals have been found in his belly.

With the substitution for part of the baleen of scientific processes of "rendering" the oil, preparing high grade fertilizer, canning, extracting the valuable vitamins, and so forth, a natural source not only of oil, sperm and whalebone, but of nitrogen and phosphoric guano, meat, stock and poultry manure, canned milk and glue. All parts of the whale in fact are of value; its blubber extracted known as "ambergris," found floating in lumps up to 200 lbs. which at times has been worth its weight in gold, was sold in 1922 at \$25 a pound for use in perfume and texture.

The long teeth of the sperm whale are fine ivory; the hide and larger intestine can be made into leather and whale oil, like cod liver oil, is rich in vitamins; its supracardinal glands yield rennin and even the milk of the cow whale has been condensed, to the process of milking is a mystery.

In the past the blubber was stripped from the whale attached to a timber frame to the side of the ship, and then cut up and heated in big kettles till the water had boiled out. The residue scrub was used for heating the kettles or thrown away. One big concern with headquarters in London still renders the oil on board its ships, but leaves the scrap for the manufacturers of guano. The New Bedford (U.S.A.) whalers do the same. The modern system, however, is rather to erect shore stations or factories, where all parts of the whale can be economically saved.

The whaling industry in Hudson Bay has had a long history and for a time great prosperity. European whalers entered these waters as early as 1619, followed by New England ships in 1816. Both ships and land stations and wharves and Eskimo labor are employed. It has been estimated that in the last 45 years 2,000 whales, yielding 1,000 tons of whalebone and 22,000 tons of oil worth \$17,000,000, have been taken in Beaufort and Hudson Bays by boats from European and United States ports.

About 1870 the Canadian whaling industry had begun on the Pacific coast. In 1905 it was reported that 1,000 to 1,500 whales a year were being killed in the Pacific region within range of British Columbia. In the 14 years, 1910-1924, the average catch of whales by the Canadian fleets on the coast has been 571, the last five years average being 508, and the last five 287. The average value of products has been between four and five hundred thousand dollars.

Alberta Tar Sands
The development of the tar sands deposits for road building purposes is contemplated in a project that is now being discussed with the Alberta Government. B. J. Canfield, the California highways expert, who has been looking over the ground recently with a view to clearing up an industry in the north, is at Canfield is laying his plans before Premier Brownlee and the railways department.

W. N. U. 1039

Building Insulation

More Study Being Applied to Use of Heat-Resisting or Insulating Materials

Heat, such as we try to secure for our homes during typical Canadian winter weather, is an elusive thing. In fact it is much more elusive and harder to retain in a specified corner than most of us appreciate. Heat will actually leak through the average wall or roof much as water will leak through a cloth and laboratory measurements have been made that demonstrate this. What then, is the remedy? The remedy is simple and two-fold. The first requisite is proper construction of buildings, that is, absence of "airleakage" good "fitting," etc. That is apparent and generally accepted. The second requisite is the use of heat-resisting or "insulating" materials. The latter factor is not so well known by the average builder or householder, but a little study and intelligent expenditure would repay the outlay many times over.

During the past few years the use of various insulating materials in building construction has been steadily increasing. By such means the escape of indoor heat, is prevented in winter and outdoor heat is barred in summer. Not only are substantial savings in fuel and labor savings effected, but more comfortable and healthful living conditions are provided and the safety of buildings so treated is greatly enhanced.

Depending on individual preference several different types of heat insulators are in common use, such as wall fillers, quilts, blankets, flexible sheets, etc. The growing demand for these materials, according to the natural resource intelligence service of the department of the interior at Ottawa, has already provided an added outlet for many Canadian raw materials, some of which would otherwise be wasted. Among such materials may be mentioned wool, glass, felt, flax and other vegetable fibres, gypsum rock and asbestos. Other Canadian raw materials include in future may be utilized in the manufacture of low temperature heat insulators include, limestone rock, mica waste, scrap glass, waste rubber, etc.

Considerable study on the subject of insulation has been made by the Dominion fuel board in association with the natural resource intelligence service and inquiries addressed to either of those bodies will receive attention.

Green and Rotted Manuring
Experiment With a Legume Crop Plowed Under as Green Manure
An experiment conducted at the Brandon, Man., experimental farm, relative to green manure is of special interest. In the experiment a legume crop ploughed under as green manure, and rotted barnyard manure disked in during the fall. The year was compared with the bare fallow. The fallowed plots were ploughed under in May and again when the crop had reached the required stage of development for ploughing under. The sweet clover was sown with the oat crop the previous season and ploughed under when about 18 inches high during the treatment year.

Statistics given in the annual report for 1925 of the superintendent (Mr. M. J. Tindie, D.S.A.) show the three-year average of the yield of wheat following treatment to have been: Summer-fallow, 22 bushels 47 lbs.; peas sowed 2 bushels per acre ploughed under early July, 23 bushels 7 lbs.; sweet clover ploughed under July 20 to 29 inches high, 25 bushels 29 lbs.; summer-fallow, 12 tons rotted manure, disked in in September, 25 bushels 53 lbs.; summer-fallow 25 bushels 23 lbs.

The average results of a somewhat similar experiment conducted at the Brandon farm from 1912 to 1922 showed that ploughing under tares or peas in May, and again in June during the fallow year was a decisive factor in reducing the yields of the subsequent grain crops as compared with bare fallow.

Although he does not regard the results so far as definitely conclusive, Mr. Tindie says that the sweet clover land has outyielded the manured fallow by approximately one-half bushel of wheat per acre, and the bare fallow by a bushel and forty pounds per acre on a three-year average. He adds that comparing sweet clover and peas as green manure crops the results so far are quite definitely in favor of sweet clover.

Wife:—Oh, Bob, may I have that ten dollar bill I saw on your dressing table?
H:—Why, yes; I'll go and get it for you.
Wife:—Never mind, dearest, I've already spent it.

Hunting Pedigrees

American Tourists in England Try to Find Some Link With English Past

It is passionately insisted, that makes people interested in their own, and it is very natural that many of the thousands of Americans who flock annually to these shores should hope to find some link with their English past. But pedigree hunting, as a fascinating pursuit, is also one of the most common and laborious of the English past. It is scarcely surprising to hear that every year numbers of Americans return home from England with imposing but inaccurate pedigrees, prepared for them by unscrupulous persons, more interested in fees than in precision, to whom they have entrusted the task.

Family trees, especially of the kind that traces back the family into the Dark Ages, are frequently open to suspicion, and modern research has, indeed, denounced many such as being little better than fairy tales. Therefore, the American visitor who is provided at short notice by a local stranger with a complete and accurate account of his family, would be well advised to treat it with a good deal of scepticism.—London Daily Mail.

Law Observation

Fewer Enactments and Better Respect For Law Is Needed

President Coolidge, in his 5th July address, said: "It is not the enactment, but the observance of law, that creates the character of a nation."

The world has gone mad on the passing of laws and more laws and in the best business of how to do things. Centuries ago Moses came down out of a mountain with the ten great national laws ever written. A nation could get along fairly well on the same ten, for if they observed those cardinal laws they'd be keeping nearly all the other worth while laws that have been written since.—Ex.

Fisher:—I hear you are moving away.
What's the matter with this town?
Robinson:—I can't get anything my wife can't get anywhere, and my daughter can't get anywhere.

Jobs on the Cop
Cop on Shore:—I'm going to arrest you when you come out of there.
Man in Water:—Ha, ha, I'm not coming out.
I'm consulting suicide.

M. Pokker, the airplane designer, is planning a passenger aeroplane for 40 persons with seating accommodation on two floors.

Silent Sufferers
Customer:—"Do you really think sardines are healthy?"
Grocer:—"Well, indeed, I never heard one complain."

Nature tries to balance things. As a man gets short his face gets long.

Sweet Clover As A Pasture Crop

Withstands the Effects of Pasturing Better Than Alfalfa

With few exceptions sweet clover seems to have given excellent results as a pasture crop, remarks Mr. R. A. Derick in his pamphlet detailing results derived at the Brandon, Man., Dominion experimental farm. There was no diminution of the milk supply and no disagreeable odor or flavor. As, however, clover makes an excellent soil food when used alone, the animals should be given access to some form of roughage. Unless the crop is well pastured down the growth is apt to become rank and coarse and less palatable. As a hog pasture sweet clover has especially distinguished itself. It is often possible, says Mr. Derick, to turn the hogs on during the latter part of the seeding down year, or as soon as the plants are 3 or 5 inches high, when a horse crop is used or not considerable feed should be available. Cows pasturing late in the fall is undesirable, it being preferable to leave some growth for winter protection.

Mr. Derick adds that with sweet clover, being able to withstand the effects of pasturing better than alfalfa because of its rapid recovery, it is possible to use the first year's crop.

Saves Life Of Horse

King George Exercises Royal Prerogative In Favor of Life Guards Mount

King George has used his prerogative as commander-in-chief of the army to save the life of a horse. Hearing that a 20-year-old horse belonging to the crack Life Guards regiment was to be destroyed because it had become useless in old age, the King issued an official order to preserve the animal's life.

In lauding the regency the King stated that the horse's remaining years would be spent in comfort.

Naval Cockyard At Equinox
Patriotic decorations to the Dominion Government's naval cockyards and barracks at Esquimaux, B.C., are to be undertaken shortly, the work being supervised by the year's estimates passed by the Federal Parliament. These later operations will complete the construction of a boat house, torpedo depot and boat slips.

When it takes a young man fifteen minutes to assist a girl to don her coat he is neither her brother by birth nor by refusal.

It is a merry tale, and just. That same one dollar bill. Once more he spent that dollar bill. In his own neighborhood.

Where would he himself and friend? The most amount of gold. Four times in two years it came back, as some good pennies.

And each time he'd go out and spend. That marked one dollar bill. Had he been wise that dollar might have been his long today.

But just two years ago. He sent it far away. No more will that marked dollar. Come into the farmer's hands. And nevermore will help to pay.

The taxes on his hands. He put it where it never can. Its work of life fulfilled. He brought about the living death. Of that one dollar bill.

Work of the Illustration Stations

A Total of 142 Stations Now Operating Throughout Canada

The good work of the illustration stations operating under the Dominion experimental farms continues and is extended as circumstances permit. In his report covering the five eastern provinces the chief supervisor (Mr. John Pitzer) states that in Prince Edward Island eight such stations are in operation, in Nova Scotia thirteen, in New Brunswick the same number, in Quebec 26, and in Ontario eight. In the west there are nine in Manitoba, in Saskatchewan, sixteen in Alberta and fourteen in British Columbia. The whole makes a total of 142. In the report the cost of growing each crop at each station is given. The growing of crops for seed is increasing in importance, the surplus seed being sold at moderate prices. Last year in this way the sales totalled 25,646 bushels of seed grain, 3,254 bushels of potatoes and 7,600 pounds of grass and clover seed. Considerable attention is given to the care and improvement of poultry. Neighbors in the different districts are supplied with high-class stock and good hatching eggs. Last year 484 pure-bred pullets, 255 cockerels and 987 settings of eggs. Efforts are also made to induce improvement in the herds and flocks of the farmers are keeping dairy records. At one station in Quebec where the average production of the year 1923 was 5,500 lbs. of milk it is now 5,275 lbs. Better feeding and care and the introduction of pure-bred bulls are having their effect. In a section of Western Quebec where a pure-bred animal was a rarity 16 to 19 operators now have pure-bred sires at the head of their herds.

Italy's Peaceful Intentions
A "psychological demobilization" of the Italian people has been ordered by Premier Mussolini as a means of convincing the world of Italy's peaceful intentions. This was revealed by a government spokesman who explained that the premier had directed the newspapers to cease publishing incendiary material tending to keep alive "the bellicose terminology and spirit."

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Farm Machinery Operation

Cost of Operation Runs Heavy On the Farmer

Approximately eight per cent. of the total cost of producing field crops in the grain provinces is due to the operation of farm machinery. This cost of operating machinery varies considerably from one farm to another. Where a man has a large amount of special machinery is owned, the cost has been found to be as high as \$6.50 per acre. In other cases, where machinery is used extensively, yet without unnecessary duplication, so that all machines do a maximum amount of work, the machinery cost may be as low as \$4 cents per acre. However, for the bulk of farms this variation is within narrow limits. The average cost of general farm machinery on the prairie is \$1.13 per acre, this figure does not include automobiles, tractors, harvesters or specialized machines.

The chief factors affecting this machinery cost are the number of acres cultivated, the cost of repairs, gasoline and the length of life of the machines. The total annual cost of general machinery has been found to be, on the average, 10 per cent. of its present total inventory value. The length of life and cost of repairs are interdependent, in that some machinery may be made to last almost indefinitely by repeated repairing, but eventually the cost of repair becomes too high and the average life of the machine too low to warrant further use. Repairs constitute the largest annual charge against machinery, being approximately 25 per cent. of the inventory value; careful operation, therefore, presents one of the greatest possibilities of cutting down this cost.

The chief factor that controls the cost per acre. Within limits, the greater the number of acres cultivated, the lower will be the machinery costs. If larger field implements are used so that one man is able to operate a greater number of acres, the cost of labor and machinery will be greatly increased.

The Home Dollar

A Little Homily in Rhyme About Keeping Money in Your Home Town

"A farmer went to town to spend. Some of his hard-earned cash. And in a merry tale, and just. That same one dollar bill. Once more he spent that dollar bill. In his own neighborhood."

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The taxes on his hands. He put it where it never can. Its work of life fulfilled. He brought about the living death. Of that one dollar bill.

Soldiers Wear Rubber Heels

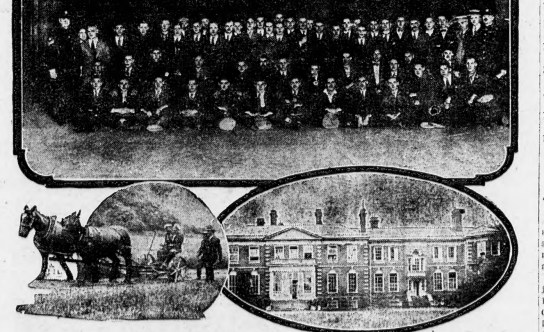
Army Feet Clicking Is Now a Thing Of The Past

Feet clicking in the British army as a part of the salute has received a new twist. It is now the duty of soldiers in the London district hereafter to be allowed to wear rubber heels. This move is destined to ease the pain of marching and to make soldiers generally a more comfortable. Officers, however, say that heel clicking was a necessary part of the salute during the war in the British army, will be "misused terribly," for a time, at least.

"My dear, the doctor says a brisk walk before going to bed will cure my insomnia."
The doctor returned his wife. "I'll clear the room so that you can walk! and you may as well take the baby with you."

Caller:—"Won't you walk with me as far as the street car, Tommy?"
Tommy:—"I can't walk!"
Caller:—"Why not?"
Tommy:—"Cos we're going to have dinner as soon as you go."

Student:—"I want a pillow case."
Teacher:—"What do you want?"
Student:—"I don't know, but I wear a six size and seven-eighths hat."



Top: Fifty-five trained farm helpers photographed in the Windsor Street Station, Montreal, en route for the west. Lower left: Farm work in the training camp at Brandon, North Dakota. Lower right: Soldier in rubber heels.

C.P.R. Brings Out Trained Farm Helpers

Fifty-five young young men of cheerful appearance are Canada's first farm helper trainees, now in England, under the management of Col. Britton who is himself a Canadian with many years experience in western farming. They range in age from nineteen to twenty-seven, and six months ago were recruited from every possible trade and calling, butcher, cook, clerk, laborer, miner, salesman, wireless, waiter and mechanic, but their five months practical training has been so successful that they are now being sent to the Dominion under the auspices of the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

All fifty-five have received agricultural training at Brandon, North Dakota, and are now in England, under the management of Col. Britton who is himself a Canadian with many years experience in western farming. They range in age from nineteen to twenty-seven, and six months ago were recruited from every possible trade and calling, butcher, cook, clerk, laborer, miner, salesman, wireless, waiter and mechanic, but their five months practical training has been so successful that they are now being sent to the Dominion under the auspices of the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

ments, care of cows and dairying, and care of horses. Col. Britton, who accompanied the young men to Winnipeg, where they will be handed over by the Canadian Pacific to Dominion Government agents placed on farms, will remain in the west a sufficient length of time to see that the young men are well settled in their new homes. It is planned that there are today comparatively few coming out under the plan, in a year or two there may be hundreds.

SAMSON ROTARY WEEDER



Pat. No. 213777

Our Weeder will not clog, will pull weeds better than they can be pulled by hand, and will weed THIRTY ACRES per day.

Built of Steel and Douglas Fir. Strong, Durable, Light Draft

The Implement the Prairie Farmers have been waiting years for

KEEPS YOUR SUMMER FALLOW CLEAN OF WEEDS. INCREASES YOUR YIELD OF GRAIN

See Our Local Agent or Write Us Direct

SAMSON ROTARY ROD WEEDER, LTD.

302 ALBERTA CORNER, CALGARY, ALTA.

Strange, Romantic Love Adventures of the Slapper you know

by H.L. GATES

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Published by arrangement with First National Pictures, Inc.

Kenilworth—he was of the sort she

was accustomed to, only, of course, he was the super-kind that would press to his lips whatever ribbons might come to his finger tips at night, and how then to the village in the morning without regard for silk or cotton.

She could always have to be on her guard against Brandon. If Kenilworth carried out the threat which lurked in his calculating eyes as he let her smile at him, she would have to

watch him, easily. Considering all per-

sonal, allowing her fingers to flutter

about her neck, as if she were aware

of the fact that she was the only one

in the room who was not a member

of the family. She was the only one

who was not a member of the family.

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the proper people in the right places.

Over the coffee they talked of the

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WHEN USING WILSON'S FLY PADS

READ DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY AND FOLLOW THEM EXACTLY

Best of all Fly Killers—10c and 25c per packet at all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

Extend Area For Buffalo

Range in Northwest Territories

created by 5,000 Square Miles

The great area of natural buffalo

range partly in the Northwest Terri-

tories and partly in Alberta, known as

Wood Buffalo Park, has just been in-

creased by the addition to its south-

ern portion of 4,500 square miles. The

park now extends 115 miles from north

to south and 150 miles from east to

west at its widest point, with a total

area of 17,000 square miles.

This added area, it is stated, con-

tains some of the best buffalo graz-

ing lands in the north. A number of

animals from the 153 miles north

in the summer of 1925 from Buffalo

National Park at Wainwright spent a

portion of last winter in this locality,

returning north to the main herd in

the spring. These animals were not

molested while outside the park

boundaries, but as the supervision of

the herd is more complete within

established limits it was thought

advisable to extend the park

to this eminently suitable terri-

tor.

Provision has been made in the park

regulations to permit Treaty Indian,

who hunted other game in the area

in the past, a continuation of that

privilege, and to allow those half-

breeds of wolves, who have in the

past hunted and trapped in the re-

cently added portion to continue as heretofore

under permit from the park

superintendent. The molesting of

the buffalo in any way is of course

not permitted.

Triumph For Telephone

Returns From Alberta Provincial

Elections Handled By Phone

For the first time in Canadian his-

tory, all the results of the recent

provincial election in Alberta

were handled by telephone, instead

of by telegram. This result was a

triumph for the Alberta Government

telephone department. In less than

three hours after the closing of the

polls the results in all of the 245

polls in the province, including the north

country, were known, with the exception

of a few from the most isolated parts

of the province. In the past, the

results of the election were not

known until the next day. The

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Cancer Research

British Empire Cancer Campaign

Publishes Annual Report

The annual report of the British

empire cancer campaign gives the

results of the investigations by the

workers at the Cancer Hospital into

the causation of cancer.

It was found that cancer producing

tars and paraffins were largely those

which had been heated in manufacture

to a very high temperature. Some-

times occurs at these high tempera-

tures which effect a change in the

substances subjected to them and endow

them with a mysterious cancer-pro-

ducing power.

So far, no light has been thrown on

the nature of this change. There

seems to be very little in the idea that

tar produces cancer because of or by

means of the arsenic contained in it.

The workers at the Cancer Hospital

believe that they have disposed of the

idea that the presence of one cancer

protects against the growth of others.

They have not so far been able to

find any support for the virus theory

of cancer causation as propounded last

year by Dr. Gye.

Dr. Lamson's researches at the

Liver Hospital are declared to be of

the most promising character, and

has obtained an anti-serum which

causes cancers in rats to disappear,

but he has found it impossible to

make application of it as yet to

human cases.

An interesting communication in the

pages of the journal comes from Professor

Leiser, who by a series of careful

studies disposed of the theory of "can-

cer homes." He acquires the con-

clusion that as a carrier of the agents of

human cancer.

An American's Belief

Gentleman From Indiana Thinks

Edmonton District Finest in

America

John J. July, formerly of Juyville,

Indiana, owner of the famous "Dan

Patch" and "July Patch," passed here

last night, on his way to the west.

